

CHAPTER
12
SECTION 3

READING COMPREHENSION

Making Law: The House

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1. Where do bills originate?

2. Which bills must always originate in the House? _____
3. Define each of the following:
 - a. public bills _____
 - b. private bills _____
 - c. joint resolutions _____
 - d. concurrent resolutions _____
 - e. resolutions _____
 - f. riders _____
4. Who decides which committee will get a bill? _____
5. In what way do standing committees act as “sieves”?

6. How does a discharge petition affect a pigeonholed bill?

7. What generally happens after a bill reaches a committee?

8. What are the five actions that a committee may take on a bill?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
 - e. _____

READING COMPREHENSION (continued)

Making Law: The House

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9. Briefly describe the calendar system in the House.

10. What is the role of the Rules Committee in bringing a bill to the floor of the House?

11. What is the Committee of the Whole, and how does it speed business on the floor?

12. How does the large size of the House affect floor debate?

13. What action can a member of the House take to close debate?

14. Why may a bill be the subject of several votes on the floor?

15. What are the four methods for taking floor votes? Which of these methods is now handled electronically?

16. Briefly describe the final steps in the House after a bill has been approved at second reading.
